named "Dietz Downing."

papers for the civil service, certifying that she had a good moral character. "There

was not any fussing or stewing or kicking

up dust along about that time," he went

on. "Both of them were pursuing a course of immorality agreeable to both, and were

telling any little lies that came along to

has told lies about these little domestic

matters. If there were any who had not

they had better go out for a while, because

they were too sanctimonious for the place

But the attorneys on the other side seemed

to think this case was like that of the old

preacher in Kentucky who was tried for

adultery with one of the sisters. The jury, all men, returned a verdict finding the min-

ister guilty and acquitting the sister. Miss

Pollard's testimony, from which he read, showed that she admitted they both lied.

In one instance she had called him out of

Chamberlain's to help her out of a scrape, "and Billy always came," he said.

MRS. BLACKBURN.

son said that she was "a lovely old lady,"

but she was getting pretty well along in

years. "She's no longer a maiden gay," he

said. She would not tell anything that was

thought she had been imposed upon and

wanted to put it to Colonel Breckinridge

as hard as she could. That's only human

nature. I don't blame her. I admire her spirit. Why, I was afraid she would jump down my throat, frizzes and all, when I

began to examine her. The jury was not to punish Colonel Breck-

inridge for immorality. All the great men of the world had had their troubles with

women. When Julius Caesar was not mak-

ing laws he was making love to Cleopatra.

David had put Uriah in the forefront of battles because he had looked on the man's

wife and she was lovely. "If there have

been any great men who were not fond

of women, they were great hypocrites," the Colonel declared. There was Bonaparte, Washington, all of them had their affairs

of love as well as of war, and, he added,

"I don't see why this man, who is no worse

covered and we have not, should be pun-

If Colonel Breckinridge had been disposed

to lie he might have kept many things to

his discredit out of the case; only because

he would not play the part of a hypocrite and perfurer he was condemned. "We are

looking at this thing as men of the world and common sense," the attorney said, go-

ing on to tell how the Colonel had pro-

vided for her. She had said that she pre-ferred being Colonel Breckinridge's mis-

tress to being Jim Rhodes's wife, and why?

Because, as his mistress, she did not have to work, went into good society and had

intellectual companionship. "Why, I had rather be the mistress of a man like Col. Breckinridge, good looking and intellectual,

than to sleep all the days of my life beside

an omnibus. That was her choice, and I

think it was a good one," averred the de-

Coming down to the death of Colonel

Breckinridge's wife, the attorney said:

"Then and there a new ambition sprung

up in her. She said, 'Here is the old man

I have swung on to for so long. He is free, and now I'll make him marry me.'

Colonel Breckinridge had never introduced

her to Mrs. Blackburn and the other ladies

in whose parlors she had left her slime

and yet it was demanded that he should

go there and admit his relations with her.

have looked pretty assuming the role of

the seraphim and cherubim driving her out

of the garden of Eden when she had got

"This is a common going-on all the time

said Colonel Thompson, taking another tack. "Only he is exposed and most of

them are not, and it is a good thing. But

all of us have these relations with women

-that is, all men-just to show that they are men. There may be some good fel-

lows, only I never met them. They start

in to have a little fun with a woman, and

the first thing they know they have got

BRECKINRIDGE'S FUTURE.

He Will Seek Renomination to Con-

gress-Generous Colleagues.

With the brazen defiance of public opinion

that has characterized his conduct during

the whole trial, Colonel Breckinridge pro-

poses to continue his canvass for Congress

and demand a vindication by the votes of

his constituents. Sir Charles Dilke retired

from public observation after a similar ex-

posure of depravity and spent his time in

study and literary work, but "The Star of

Kentucky" prefers to remain under the cal-

cium light and will go from the court room

re election. And I am told that it will be

very difficult to prevent his renomination

although the religious element is strong

in his district and an attempt will be made

to organize the Masons against him. If he

is re-elected he will take his seat in Con-

gress, for it is among the unwritten laws

that neither house can object to the pres-

ence of a man who has committed offenses

before his election. They can take notice

of what happens afterward, but his con-

stituents are supposed to send him there

Considering the confession he has made,

Colonel Breckinridge is treated very gener-

ously by his colleagues. He will not be re-

ceived with any applause when he returns

to his seat. A few of them cut him when

they meet, and none are very cordial, but

it is very plain that he is not going to be

as uncomfortable when he returns to his

seat in the House as one would naturally

expect. He will vote and speak as usual

and take his place at the table of the com-

mittee on approphiations, but there will be

no boycott, no ostracism on the floor. It is

not probable that he will be invited out to

dinner as formerly, or that he will be asked

to repeat his famous lecture on "Social Pur-

ity" before young lady pupils of Norwood

Institute, but his standing as a member of

the national legislature will not be serious-

ly impaired. His silver sentences will still

be at the service of the Democratic party

and his convincing logic will still be useful

THANKS FOR HILL.

The Senator's Speech Indorsed by the

New York House of Representatives.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.-Assemblyman

Ainsworth, a Republican, introduced a joint

resolution to-day extending the thanks of

the Legislature to United States Senator

Hill for what the resolution terms "His

masterly arraignment of the foreign policy

of the present administration, his exposition

of the iniquitous income-tax features of the

Wilson bill and his denunciation of the un-

American features of the present tariff

legislation." The resolution was adopted-

102 to 3. The Assembly stands 76 Republic-

Those who voted against the Hill resolu-

tion gave their views in various ways. The

action of the Assembly, both Democrats

and Republicans, in voting for the resolu-

tion commending the speech and the course

of action of Senator Hill has caused a great

deal of discussion here this afternoon. But

three votes were recorded against it, and they were Mr. Roche, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Ryder, all Democrats. Three other Demo-

crats did not vote-Bush, of Chemung (Mr.

Hill's own county), Southworth and Dow-ing. All of these Democrats except Mr.

Roche, who declined to say why he voted against the resolution, were interviewed this afternoon. Mr. Ryder said: "I gave

my reasons in my speech. I am not partial to Senator Hill." Mr. Carroll, of Albany: "I don't believe Mr. Hill had any right to criticise the administration." Mr. Dowling

did not think the purpose of the resolution

was to compliment Mr. Hill or express approval of his course on the tariff question, but solely for the purposes of making it

appear that the Democratic party of the State of New York was opposed to the

tariff reform or was willing to secede from

the position taken at the Chicago conven-

tion. Mr. Southworth said his attention was

engaged when the resolution was offered

and he did not clearly understand its mean-

ing when his attention was called to the

resolution stated Senator Hill's position on

the subject as he would want it stated.

His opposition to the Wilson bill was di-

rected mainly to the income tax provision.

IN A DUNGEON AGAIN.

Assassin Prendergast Struck His Guard

and Was Hit in Return.

CHICAGO, April 10. - Patrick Eugene

Prendergast is in the dungeon again. He

entered it with blood flowing from his

nose and struggling like a madman. Pren-

dergast, in charge of guard Ray Smith,

was taking his exercise in the corridor,

when the prisoner sat down in a chair be-

longing to the guard. Smith told him that this was against the rules, and that he must go into his cell if he wished to sit

struck the guard a vicious blow on the

neck, and in return received a crack on

ed the blood in a stream. He was then

placed in the dungeon, where he will be kept until he agrees to behave himself.

the nose that made him see stars and start-

After some words, Prendergaat

Dr. Busch said he did not think the

ans and 52 Democrats.

with a clean bill of health.

to the congressional convention and ask

Washington Special to Chicago Record.

into eternal hell with her.'

Here the court adjourned.

fendant's attorney.

than the rest of us, only he has been dis-

ished, unless we are to be hypocrites."

Concerning Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Thomp-

And Makes Several Efforts to Impress the Jury that All Men Are as Wicked as the Defendant.

HE DEFAMES MISS POLLARD

And Denounces Her as an Adventuress and Shameless Woman.

Once Called to Order by Judge Bradley and Another Time Corrected by Counsel-Close of Carlisle's Argument.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Colonel Philip Thompson, formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky, and one of the best known men in Washington, entertained the jury in the Pollard-Breckinridge case, to-day, with a pyrotechnic speech such as has rarely been heard in this section. The Blue Grass orator once had a great reputation as a stump speaker, and Washington had a chance to see on what the fame is founded. Colonel Thompson is a thick-set, chubby, red-faced man, with scant hair on the top of his head. He talks in a free and easy but exceedingly vigorous manner. His speech was sprinkled with anecdotes, some of them too broad for reproduction, and his views regarding the stability of the seventh commandment would doubtiess provoke responses from the pulpits of New England. Madeline Pollard did not hear the terms in which her fellow-Kentuckian referred to her as an adventuress and shameless woman, because she left the court room as soon as Mr. Calderon Carlisie had finished his plea in her behalf. The speech of Col. Thompson will be concluded to-morrow, and then Major Ben Butterworth, another ex-Congressman, who is a mild spoken

Quaker, will follow him. When court opened this morning there was something on foot of which the spectators did not receive the benefit. Judge Bradley held a letter in his hand, in which he seemed deeply interested. He called up to his desk three of the counsel, Messrs. Carlisle, Wilson and Butterworth, exhibited the letter to them, and the four put their heads together over the document for ten minutes. Then one of the jurors was called up, and the consultation was prolonged for ten minutes before Mr. Carlisle rested his argument. It is thought that the cause of the conference was one of the anonymous letters which have poured in by the bushel on all the court officers, and every person interested in the trial. The Judge receives dozens of them every day, making all sorts of suggestions.

Dark skies were overhead and a drizzling rain made the day one of the most uncomfortable of the trial, so that there were few people in the court room this morning. Among the first to arrive was Madeline Pollard, with the most becoming bonnet she has worn of late, and the Congressman, her antagonist, somewhat paler than usual, his paleness noticeable because of the usual ruddy flush in his cheeks.

Attorney Carlisle took up his review of the testimony where he had dropped it last night and devoted himself for the first half hour particularly to a discussion of Mrs. Governor Blackburn's testimony. He rehearsed in a manner devoid of rhetorical attitudes and in a colloquial tone how Col. Breckinridge had brought to the Kentucky lady the plaintiff in this case, saying that she was much to him and would be more in the future, as he intended to make her his wife. In commenting on the testimony of Mr. Claude De La Roche Francis, cousin of Ward McAllister and nephew of the Marquis De La Roche, chamberlain to the Pope, Mr. Carlisle evoked the smile which for some reason always flits across the court room at the mention of that young

THE LETTERS AND BASKET. Mr. Carlisle laid stress upon the fact that in response to the notice for the production of Miss Pollard's letters only those two which it would be advantageous for the defense to read were brought forward, After recalling how a murderer had once been convicted because the furnace into which he had thrust his victim had failed to consume the victim's false teeth, the lawyer brought forward the work basket which had belonged to the late Mrs. Breckinridge, which the Colonel had denied having given to Miss Pollard, and reminded the jury of the testimony of Mary Yancey, the colored cook, who had seen the pair sitting on the sofa together with the basket between them. From the dramatic passage in which he flashed the basket upon the jury, Mr. Carlisle passed on to the time when Miss Pollard took Colonel Breckinridge from the side of his lawful wife at the house in Jefferson Place, with the quotation from Miss Pollard's testimony: "I said, 'Come with me, Will,' and he came,' to the interview in the office of the chief of police, to which the Colonal had said he was taking the young woman to place her in the hands of the law, and where he had sworn, clasping her hand, to marry her on the 31st of May. The history of similar cases did not show a more complete chain of evidence, Mr. Carlisle contended. The defendant asked the jury, said Mr.

Carlisle, to believe, on his single word, and unsupported by a shred of corroborating testimony or conduct on his part, that the engagement of marriage had been a concocted subterfuge; to disbelieve the testimony of Mrs. Blackburn, of Major Moore, of Francis, of Mary Yancey and many others, and against all these take his own word for a story utterly and altogether im-probable, a story which he had every possible inducement to contrive and stick to. "That defense stands wholly and solely upon his unsupported word," continued the speaker. "I ask you to judge of him only by what he has told you here on this stand. a standard by which every witness can be judged without complaint. A father of a family, with eight children, a devoted wife, he tells you he lived for nine years in calm, deliberate adultery with this woman, not giving away to sudden passion, not led by a misguided love, but that lust, and not love, was the bond between them. During these years he was posing before the world as a Christian statesman, a man high in the councils of the Presbyterian Church, giving counsel to saints and sinners, while his life itself was a lie. He asks you to believe him on the ground that during those half dozen interviews with Mrs. Blackburn, a woman high in the standing of her State. who must have won the admiration of every mother's son in this box, he told her and carried on a complicated lie."

The exigency now pressing the Colonel was greater, far greater, Mr. Carlisle said, than any which had hung over him before the inducement for him to lie was genter than ever, yet he asked the jury to believe his uncorroborated word now on the supposition that he had always lied before when he made statements controverting his present position.

"This young woman does not come be-fore you stainless," the attorney began, in comparing the character of his client with that of the Congressman. "What is left now of her life?" he asked. The opportunity has passed for him to make that reparation which he owed to her and himself. When you consider the character of the witnesses on both sides, when you think of this man with power, socially, politically and other-wise, who acquired domination over this unfortunate girl, who ruined her life, you cannot believe that he promised to make

good to her the ruin of her life, you cannot, only baby brought there at the time was with the thought of the mothers and daughters in the land, refuse to make the only possible reparation to this unfortunate plaintiff. Reminding them of the \$50,000 which the declaration would allow them to award, Mr. Carlisle closed and Miss Pollard and her companion left the room.

THOMPSON'S ARGUMENT. A Kentucky Colonel Attempts to

Blacken Miss Pollard's Character. When Calderon Carlisle concluded his argument Col. Philip Thompson, of Kentucky, arose to speak for the defendant. The Colonel started off with the proposition that his client was not responsible for dragging

this case into court; that it was not the province of the jury to punish his client for mmorality, although he asked no leniency at the bar of public opinion. Who was it, he asked, who had brought into court this mass of filth, spreading it through the newspapers before the daughters of the family? "I want you to try this woman as a bawd and a wanton, as she acknowledged herself," declared Mr. Thompson. "Do you want to encourage every bawd and wanton in the country to bring their filthy suits | not so for the world, but the old lady into this court and corrupt the community?" He asserted that the suit had been brought with revenge as its prompting motive, and told the jurymen that if they had lived with the woman, as Colonel Breckinridge had, they would not have taken her into their family, among their daughters, and placed her at the head of their table. Every decent man would sustain the Colonel in his refusal to do that. Beginning with Madeline Pollard's age, since, he said, she had claimed to have been led astray by the Colonel at the age of seventeen, he inquired why her mother and the family Bible had not been brought forward as the best proof of her age. Back at the time when she claimed she was seventeen she had been associated with Mollie Shinglebower, and he could not understand why so much had been said about Mollie Shinglebower, who was as good as the strumpets she had associated with. A good deal had been said about so many witnesses for the defense having been in evil resorts, but Colonel Chompson had no doubt that many a good fellow had been in such places, and could tell the truth about what happened there as well as if it had happened in a meeting house. If people wanted to find out what happened in these places they must go after

the people who had been there. Turning to the occasion of the mock marriage at 'Squire Tinsley's, he said that Miss Pollard had been in a state of debauchery and drunkenness, but claimed that she was sick. People generally said that they were sick under such circumstances. Mr. Thompson had been there himself, he frankly admitted. Julian was a pretty good sort of fellow, although he had shot out his eyes in one of his drunken sprees. He had not wanted to tell what he knew about the girl, but it had been dragged out of him, and he had half apologized for her, saying that she was as good as the other girls in

the locality. As the attorney was proceeding to the discussion of the subsequent events, he demanded to know where the plaintiff got so much money to prosecute this case—all the necessary expenses to hire these eminent counsel-and he promised to show that the woman had been a money-seeker and a money-getter every step of the way, and was trying to get money now. She seemed to be always daft about two things; was always trying to get money and go to school, had been talking about going to school at Berlin clear up to last fall. Then she had always been wanting to get married, would have married old man Rhodes "if he could have showed up the money to take her to Europe." Coloneli Thompson did not believe that her mother had sold her out to Rhodes as a Chinaman sold his girl. He had been intimate with her and was sending her to school in good faith, intending to marry her.

REBUKED BY THE COURT. The counselor had some good words for Hiram Kaufman and John Brandt, whose character, he said, had not been impeached. When Miss Pollard said she did not write that letter to Breckinridge she had lied and lost her case. The letter showed that he had come to the school on her invitation. It had been said that this timid little girl would not approach such a big man as Breckinridge, but she had told how she introduced herself in the same way to Roselle, telling him that she had heard of him from Nellie Oliver, and asked him to take her to the school. Mrs. Brown had come forward to purify the atmosphere of the school, and nobody could blame her. because the plaintiff had left a trail of mpurity behind her wherever she went. Speaking of the plaintiff's being under contract to Rhodes-"Engaged to one man, and another man's mistress and bliking another out of his money," Colonel Thompson exclaimed. "And a school girl at that. My God, if she ever gets out of her short dresses, what a robber and a plunderer she

Judge Bradley here interrupted the speech with a remonstrance. "Now, Mr. Thompson, please take care not to use such expressions as that," he said. "What have I used, your honor?" the lawyer inquired.

"You said 'My God.' " "I beg pardon, that was an inadvertence." Colonel Thompson then resumed and discussed the improbability of the young woman accompanying Colonel Breckinridge to a questionable resort in Cincinnati, as she claimed, the day after a drive, when he made improper advances and she had After the noon recess Colonel Thompson resumed his speech, characterizing Miss Pollard as "the most skillful adventuress who ever made a track through a court room." He argued from dates that Colonel Breckinridge could not have been the father of her first child. To give the plaintiff a

verdict would be to convict Mollie Shinglebower, John Brandt, Hiram Kaufman and the defendant of wilful perjury. He referred to Miss Pollard's statement to Claude De La Roche Francis that Colonel Breckinridge was a loveable and noble man, and said that the defendant had been the soul of generosity throughout his dealings with the woman. Her letters to Rhodes, he said, were blind and wooden letters to the man who had led her astray, and she was demanding the money of the poor old man. She went at Rhodes booted and spurred, and it was stand and deliver with her, telling him that he could not come and see her unless he put it up. Were those the de-mands of a schoolgirl to a generous old man who was furnishing money for her

THOMPSON CORRECTED. Colonel Thompson, continuing, said that

Miss Pollard had deliberately said that she had brought the suit for revenge, whereupon Mr. Wilson corrected him. Judge Bradley said: "There is no evi-

dence to that effect in the case," and Mr. Butterworth said: "I think she did not

Co' nel Thompson said he hoped the judge would correct him if he made any mistakes, as he had not tried a case for fifteen years and did not pretend to be up in law. He told how Miss Pollard had gone to the convent last year, not knowing that her child born several years ago was dead. "The first-born of a person that pretends to be a human being," he said, "after eight or nine years, when she had never raised her inhuman voice, and they tell you she went into hysterics. Oh, inhuman woman," he exclaimed. "Inhuman monster. In order to hide her own conduct she lays it on this man. We are appealed to by this woman in stage play by the sacred name of mother. trying to coin crocodile tears over children whose deaths she had forgotten, to coin money out of the pockets of the man with whom she had lived in equal disgrace." Colonel Thompson referred to the life of Miss Pollard at Miss Hoyt's, in Lexington, when she played the innocent schoolgirl to the landlady. Then he came to Miss Low-ell, the typewriter at the Capitol, and proluced her memorandum book to show that it only covered from 1887 to 1888, so that if the transaction had occurred it had not been in 1886. The charges in the book might have been to Clifton Breckinridge. He (Thompson) found his own name in the book, although he did not remember having had any work done by Miss Lowell, to whom he referred as "the old lady." Col. Thompson contended in his picturesque way that "it knocked the stuffin" out of the case. The plaintiff swore that the name of her last baby was "Dietz Carlisle," when the records of the asylum showed that the

MR.SPOONER WROTE IT The other side had raised a great fuss about the Colonel's signing her examination

The Ex-Senator Was the Author of Jenkins's First Injunction. help each other out. Every man in the court

> With Attorney Miller, of the Northern Pacific, He Dictated the Order and the Judge Issued It.

> CLOSE OF THE IVESTIGATION

Testimony of Mr. Spooner and the Brotherhood Chiefs.

Latter All Agreed that They Were Prevented from Exercising Their Constitutional Rights.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10.-The Judge Jenkins investigation by the House subcommittee of the judiciary committee came to a sudden end so far as Milwaukee is concerned, at 5 o'clock to-night. All of the witnesses subpoenaed were examined, and as there was no documentary evidence to go over, there was nothing else to do, and the affair will now continue in Washington. The witnesses to-day were Chiefs ton. The witnesses to-day were Chiefs tee might do in the case. "You cannot ask Wilkinson, of the trainmen; Clark, of the me to give my opinion of the appointment conductors; Sargent, of the firemen; Ramsey, of the telegraphers; Secretary Arnold, of the firemen; attorney George J. Miller, General Manager Kendrick, Receiver Oakes, ex-Senator Spooner and attorney W. J. Curtis, of the Northern Pacific railroad. The chief interest was centered in Mr. Spooner's testimony. He testified that he, with attorney Miller, had dictated the petition for the first injunction which forbade the employes of the Northern Pacific from striking and also the order which was issued by Judge Jenkins. He said this was customary among attorneys in like cases. He said, however, that he had nothing to do with the supplementary injunction. Mr. Spooner said he took for the basis of the order for the injunction a decision by Judge Pardee, of the federal court, in the Higgins case, but attorney Curtis admitted, in answer to a question by attorney Harper, that there was no precedent for Judge Jenkins's order. There was some lively parleying between Mr. Spooner and attorney Harper, who represented the labor chiefs. The testimony of the labor chiefs was similar to that of Chiefs Clark and Sargent yesterda They all agree that the injunctions prevented them from exercising their constitutional

Chief Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, was the first witness to-day. He related facts concerning the conference of the Northern Pacific employes at the time of the threatened strike. The men had thought they could not leave the employ of the railway. After a great deal of discussion as to the right of the chiefs to consult with the men, he and his associates came to the conclusion that they could not advise the men to leave the employ of the receivers, but could advise them

to remain. Under cross-examination by Congressman Stone, Mr. Wilkinson said a strike ordinarily required a month's time to start. He denied that he had any power to order a strike without action by the employes There are 350,000 trainmen in the United States and about 50 per cent, of them belong to the order. Replying to a question whether there had been any violence in the strike, Mr. Wilkinson said there had been no violence, and violence does not always accompany strikes. He thought he had a legal right to confer with the employes of the Northern Pacific road, to order a strike, but the road, being in the hands of receivers affected his right to some extent. He realized if he came in contact with the court he should be liable to imprisonment. Mr. Wilkinson thought the injunction had denied all his rights. He was familiar with the Northern Pacific road, and knew the tying up of the road would result in public hardship at certain points. He would not admit that he had ever sanctioned an illegal strike, and that there could be an illegal strike when regularly ordered by the order. Mr. Wilkinson admitted that a strike was meant to enforce the claims of the men. but he said it was never used to enforce unjust claims.

WOULD NOT COMMIT HIMSELF. The witness was staggered by a question put by Mr. Curtis, who asked: "Is it proper to order a strike for the purpose of coercing a court operating a road?" He hesitated a long time, and finally said he did not like to commit himself on that

When this examination had been concluded, Mr. Wikinson said he desired to make a statement. He said the men had thought if the court should reduce their wages 10 per cent and compel them to work, it could reduce the wages 50 per cent. and there be no end to it. He said he did not think the court had any more right than a company had to compel the men to work, whether it had power or not. In answer to a question put by Mr. Terry, Mr. Wilkinson said the men considered the labor organizations of very great importance, that without them they would be little better than serfs. Mr. Wilkinson said the enforcement of the Jenkins order would tend to destroy the unions, and he thought the receivers of the road were bent upon destroying the usefulness of the organizations for the time being at least. Mr. Wilson, chief of the Switchmen's Mutual Ald and Benefit Association, gave testimony somewhat similar as to the nature of his organization and its relations

to the men. He said the men were trying to effect a settlement with the receivers when Judge Jenkins's order was issued. Mr. Wilson said his men were satisfied with the receivers' schedule and their objection to the injunction was principally because it established a bad precedent. He dld not think the court had a right to compel them to work. Mr. Wilson's testimony ended with a denial of the report that the men had intended to strike on the North-

Frank Arnold, secretary of the firemen's brotherhood, was then called. He admitted that violence usually accompanied strikes, but denied that it was done by union men. Mr. Arnold was asked by attorney Curtis if it were not true that among the stronger and better labor organizations strikes were discouraged, and if they were not generally considered an evil. The answer was in the affirmative. Mr. Boatner asked if the wisdom, judgment and conservatism of the executive officers did not have much to do with keeping the labor organizations in good condition. "Not being an executive officer," said Mr. Arnold, "I can answer that frankly in the affirmative." In reply to further questions Mr. Arnold said that the organizations among railroad men had done much to promote intelligence and morality among them, and to-day he considered the average of intelligence among rallroad men was higher than among other workingmen. It was his experience that where violence had been used during strikes and property destroyed it was by hangers on, on the outside, the lawless element which always

turns up during a disturbance. Chief Clark was recalled and Mr. Stone took him in hand. The Congressman asked if it were not the desire and purpose of these organizations to get in their ranks all men of their class, in other words, to form a trust or monopoly, as a monopoly of money or of capital, so as to control absolutely their different lines of work. Mr. Clark answered in the affirmative. There followed here quite a discussion, in which Mr. Boatner and Mr. Stone, of the committee, and Mr. Clark took part. Mr. Clark stated just what the labor men objected to in Judge Jenkins's decision. The objections were two-against the clause prohibiting the men to quit work with or without notice in a way to cripple the road and the clause restraining the 'abor chiefs from advising and conferring with The feature of the afternoon session, in

fact the chief feature of the day, was ex-Senator Spooner's examination. Mr. Spooner was preceded by D. G. Ramsay, grand chief of the railway telegraphers, who gave testimony similar to that of the other chiefs, relating to methods of ordering a strike and to the effect upon this organization of the strike order.

MR. SPOONER'S TESTIMONY. Chairman Boatner explained to Mr. Spooner that they did not wish to ask him questions which would, if answered, violate

his relations to his clients. "I waive all objections," said Mr. Spooner. "My clients, the receivers, have instructed me to tell everything I know about the case." The questions headed at

once toward the authorship of the injunctional order. "I partly prepared the first injunction," said Mr. Spooner, "and the order was probably written by counsel, though I do not recollect whether I as-sisted Mr. Millar in writing it." "How long did Judge Jenkins hold the pe-tition under advisement before issuing the order?" asked Mr. Boatner.

"From Monday morning until Tuesday

morning." Mr. Spooner then, at the re-

quest of Mr. Terry, proceeded to tell all he knew about the preparation and issuance of the order. He was telegraphed for to go to St. Paul on the 12th of December and there met General Manager Kendrick. He informed him of the proposed reduction in wage schedules, which, in the condition of the road then, seemed necessary. Mr. Kendrick stated that the majority of the employes of the road appreciated the condition of affairs and would not object to reduced wages. There was an element, however, which threatened to strike if new sc edules went into force, and to destroy engines and to damage property. Some of the men, Mr. Kendrick said, questioned the right of the receivers to change the wage schedu'e without the authority of the court. Mr. Kendrick had not told the receivers of this state of affairs and Mr. Spooner advised him to do so at once. The next Mr. Spooner heard of the matter was a telegram to come to Milwaukee to meet receivers Payne, Oakes and Rouse. Mr. Kendrick was there and they consulted about the new schedule and the necessity for an injunction. The new schedule Mr. Spooner had a hand in preparing for submission to the court. He dictated part of it and Mr. Miller a part. He presented the matter to Judge Jenkins in chambers and called his attention to the portion which might be open to discussion, but which he (Spooner) told the Judge was sustainable, and he re-terred to Judge Pardee's decision to fortify his position. He told the judge of the threatened trouble by the men along the road because of the new schedule. The judge took the matter under advisement and on Tuesday issued the order as prayed. After getting at these facts the members of the committee showed quite a disposition to discuss the legal merits of the decision, but Mr. Spooner declined. There were several interesting passages between the ex-Senator and Chairman Boatner. The latter asked a question about what the commit-

and the functions of this committee," said Mr. Spooner. After several tilts Mr. Boatner asked for information about the receivers of the Northern Pacific and how eney were appointed. This questioning elicited very little of interest. Mr. Boatner asked if it were the common practice in Western courts for judges to issue permanent injunctions ex parte in chambers. Mr. Spooner replied that it was not the practice anywhere, and that the injunctional order was not permanent, nor was it meant to

Mr. Spooner was on the witness chair for more than an hour, and proved as interesting a witness for the spectators as to the committee. His explanation of the order and what it was meant to accomplish put a different phase upon it from what the labor chiefs expressed. Mr. Curtis, one of the counsel for the receivers, was the last witness called before adjournment. His testimony was unimportant.

BIGAMIST ESCAPES THE LAW.

He Is a Hebrew and His Two Wives Granted Him Church Divorces.

CHICAGO, April 10 .- Joseph Brown, a Hebrew, under indictment for bigamy, has just escaped the law because his two wives both agreed to grant him a church divorce, which precluded either woman from appearing against him in court. Brown, his two wives and two Hebrew rabbis went through an elaborate ceremony in the jail, and at its conclusion the rabbis pronounced the di-vorce. Brown was then taken before Judge Baker, who dismissed the criminal charge. The Judge was decidedly averse to his part of the programme, but could do nothing else, as the women declared they would not testify against Brown. Wife No. 1 was married in Buffalo, N. Y., eight years ago, and still lives there with her three children. Brown deserted her last summer and married wife No. 2 in Chicago, and the two women, when the deception was discovered, combined forces to prosecute the faithless husband. After Brown had been in jail for some time, however, they relented and procured the "get," or Hebrew divorce, which gave the church's sanction to the remarriage of all three, thus setting him free. Wife No. 1, after the ceremony, procured a copy of the indictment against Brown, remarking that she would make it warm for

Case of Leprosy.

DALLAS, Tex., April 10 .- A genuine case of leprosy was developed here to-day in all its loathsome form. A black native of the West Indies, who claims to have escaped from the country two years ago, was taken charge of and isolated by the police and health department. He is said by those who have seen him to be suffering from the disease in its most aggravated form.

Attempt to Wreck an Express.

CLEVELAND, O., April 10 .- An attempt was made last night at Huron, O., to wreck the Atlantic express on the Lake Shore road. A large number of ties were piled between the rails on the bridge across the river. They were discovered by a young man who reported to the telegraph operator in time to stop the train before it reached the bridge.

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age of six months our baby weighed thirty-four pounds. Her skin is fair and smooth, and scalp perfectly well. Portrait inclosed. I would not do without CUTICURA REMEDIES, and can recommend them as most excellent for children. MRS. SETH JUBB, Vanderbilt, Mich.

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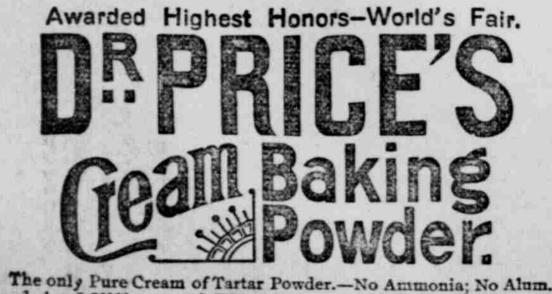
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